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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

# INFORMATION REPORT

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50X1-HUM

COUNTRY **Germany (Russian Zone)**

DATE DISTR. **7 September 1950**

SUBJECT  **Reports**

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. **50X1-HUM**

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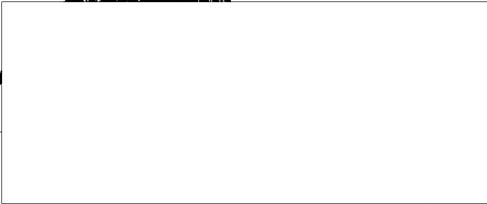
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SUBJECT: SACHSENHAUSEN Camp

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3. Strength

The number of inmates held in the camp is as follows:

- a) penal camp, known also as a special camp, 4,000 inmates including women
- b) internment camp, known also as a fore-zone, 10,000 internees including women and former Nazis. 50X1-HUM

The above quoted figures do not vary much and released inmates are replaced by new comers.

In 1947 the strength of the camp was estimated to be 18,000 inmates altogether. 50X1-HUM

Number of women amounts to 1,000. This figure is considered not exaggerated and does not comprise the children. There are a number of children held in the camp.

the number of children in the camp varies from 100 to 150. It comprises the children brought to the camp or born there.

All age groups are represented in the camp, namely from 12 to 84 years of age. There are no special limits for age. 50X1-HUM

4. Classes of prisoners

All classes of the population, from university professors to landworkers are represented within the camp. Numerical estimates cannot be given.

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5. Nationalities

The following nationalities are stated to be in the camp:

German, approximately 90% of the total 4,000	} Approx. 10% of the total 4,000
Yugoslavs	
Polish	
Czech	
Hungarian	
Rumanian	
Jewish and Half Jewish Other nationalities	

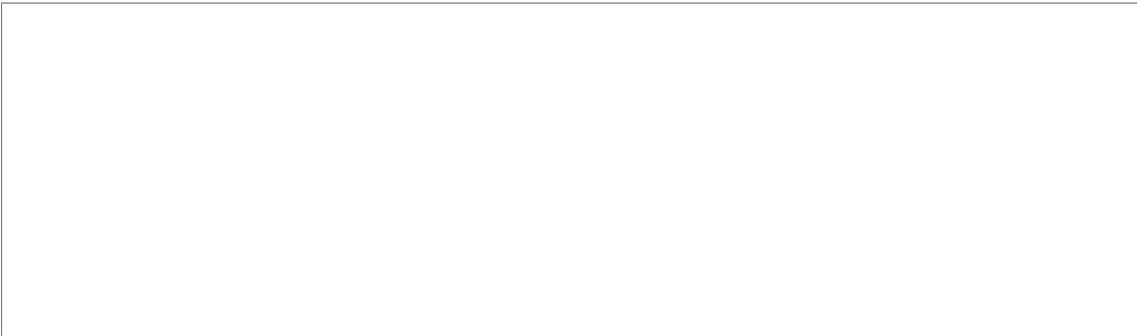
Russians are held in the camp only temporarily. They are detained in two separate huts pending completion of a transport. When a transport is completed they are sent to the Soviet Union. Russian inmates consist mainly of those prisoners who were sentenced to long term imprisonment. The last "Russian" transport left the camp at the beginning of August 1949. The transport comprised about 500 Russian subject. In addition were included in the transport about 300 German women and about 1,000 German male prisoners.

6. Influx, transfer and releases

The rate of influx is rather hard to state in detailed returns.  transports with fresh prisoners arrive at the camp periodically in such a way that the strength of the camp is held up to 4,000. Transports comprise sometimes inmates from the camp at BAUTZEN which is a camp where there are detained prisoners sentenced to over 15 years forced labour. Prisoners from BAUTZEN whose sentences are shortened are transferred to SACHSENHAUSEN. 50X1-HUM

Other transfers are very seldom and comprise eventually those prisoners whose sentences are prolonged. Transfers of Russian subjects as mentioned above under para. 5 are treated separately.

Only those inmates who served their sentences are released. This is carried out punctually. Every released inmate receives a discharge paper, a small amount of food (bread, sugar and jam) and 20 Eastmarks for journey home. On release every prisoner is bound to sign an obligation to the effect that he will not reveal any details of the camp. In case of non-compliance with this a 25 years sentence may be imposed. 50X1-HUM



8. If sentenced by open court



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The tribunal consisted of a Russian captain as a chairman, two Russian soldiers as assistants, an interpreter and two clerks. All Russian subjects. There was no defending council.



9. Reasons for arrest of camp inmates

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The most common reasons for arrest of the camp inmates are as follows:-

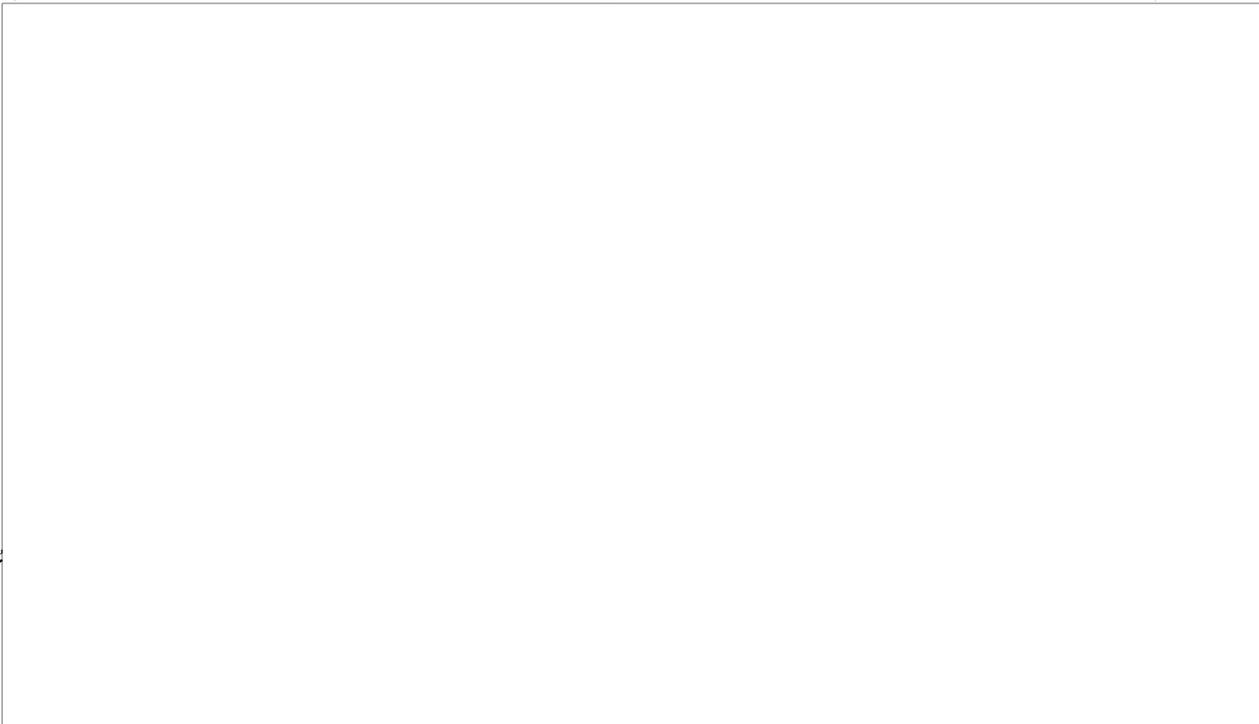
- Illegal frontier crossing connected with suspicion of espionage
- Anti-Soviet activities, including anti-Soviet propaganda
- Illegal possession of arms
- Stealing of Russian property even in small amounts
- Political opposition including anti-SED activities
- Participation in any anti-Soviet organisations.

Admitted espionage and participation in anti-Soviet organisations resulted normally in longer than 15 years sentences to be served in the RAUTZEN camp.

The normal course of arrests started usually with German police when a person was apprehended. Once a prisoner was handed over to NKVD the remaining course was entirely in its hands. It included further investigation of prisoner, mostly before a military tribunal and passing of sentences.

No cases within the camp are known  where the prisoners were not brought before a Russian tribunal. Length of sentences of SACHENHAUSEN camp vary from two to 15 years. Those with over 15 years sentences were taken to RAUTZEN camp.

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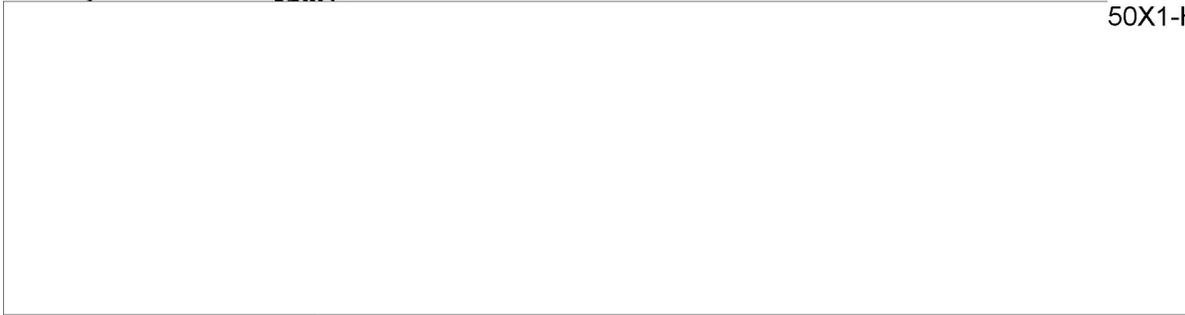
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\*  
The interrogations in MERSEBURG (21.12.46 - 3.1.47) took place eleven times. The first interrogation lasted six hrs at night on Zaas ovc. Other interrogations lasted on an average three hours, sometimes twice nightly. They were carried out by uniformed NKVD official in the presence of a Russian woman interpreter. Beating and third degree methods were also applied in MERSEBURG. The first interrogation took place in an office. The remaining ten in a cellar, naked, lying on the cement and being beaten from time to time. The Russian woman interpreter was present at each interrogation.

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Upon completion of investigations in MERSEBURG [redacted] prisoners guarded by Russian armed sentries and dogs and chained together on 4.1.47 to the NKVD prison in HALLE. Transport was carried out in an open lorry. The sentries were armed with tommy guns.

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There were no interrogations in the NKVD prison in HALLE.

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The prisoners sentenced to death or 25 years prison (as after abolition of the death sentence in May 47) were kept separately in cellars in the prison. The remaining prisoners - on the top floor of the prison - were held in one big room holding 380 inmates pending further destination. There were no beds, no blankets or similar equipment in this room.

## 12. Correspondence

- a) before being sent to camp nobody was allowed any correspondence.
- b) after being sent to camp until May 49 there was no contact or correspondence allowed in the SACHSENHAUSEN camp when correspondence was granted, the prisoners were instructed that they were allowed to write letters every three months. There was however no writing paper available in sufficient amount for all prisoners.

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No other contacts with relatives or friends were allowed. Contacts in an illegal manner were practically impossible.

The prisoners were however allowed to receive unrestricted letters. All correspondence addressed to the camp is subject to censorship. The incoming mail was distributed once weekly. The postal address of the camp is:

Name of prisoner,  
Berlin N.4  
Schlossfach 18/25 O or B.

The letter 'O' stands for stone huts in the camp and 'B' for wooden huts.

The BAUTZEN camp has the same address, only the end letter is 'K'. The mail is sent from Berlin to KARLHORST where it is sorted out and dispatched to the relevant camp.

The SACHSENHAUSEN camp inmates bear no numbers. Similarly no numbers are given in the correspondence.

### 13. Transport to camp

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A transport of 350 inmates was organized at NKVD prison in HALLE. Destination of transport was not known to the prisoners. They were taken from the prison to the station in HALLE. The rail transport consisted of five goods trucks and one carriage for Russian guards. Every rail truck held 60 - 80 prisoners including women.

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The rail transport left HALLE on 16.3.47 and arrived at SACHSENHAUSEN on 18.3.47 in the evening. During the rail transport prisoners received about two lbs boiled potatoes, 600 gr. bread and one herring but no water. The prisoners were once allowed to leave the rail truck for their physical convenience. This happened in ROSSLAU and lasted about an hour. One truck at a time was opened and prisoners allowed to leave it under guards. Up to arrival at SACHSENHAUSEN the prisoners were brought to the camp on foot.

### 14. Administrative organization of camp

The camp at SACHSENHAUSEN is administered by Russian military personnel belonging in the majority to NKVD troops. some two hundred persons form the camp administration and guards. The camp commandant is:

KOSTYUHIN fm. [redacted]

No further details are included, there, except the function which is given as "Commandant of military area"

The name of the political officer in the camp is known only in addition to the above mentioned. This is RUDENKO fm. No further names of Russian camp personnel are known [redacted]

Administrative personnel is accommodated in a separate two storcyed building located in the part of the camp holding internees and known also as a fore-zone.

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**CONFIDENTIAL****15. Military organisation**

The military organisation is identical with the above described administration of the camp. There is no division between purely administrative staff and military organisation.

The camp is guarded by Russian sentries from massive watch towers located within "voice distance", approximately 50 metres from each other. The watch towers are manned by one sentry, armed with a sub-machine gun and searchlight. The camp is lit up at night and patrolled outside by sentries with dogs. In the surrounding area several notice boards announce that persons attempting to approach the camp will be shot at without warning.

Inside the camp, there is a Camp Police consisting of the inmates. A Russian sergeant is in charge of the Camp Police. The main task of the Camp Police is to keep order among fellow prisoners under Russian instructions. In addition, every hut has a senior prisoner who is in charge of the hut and is responsible for internal order among the fellow prisoners. The Camp Police does duties outside the barracks and carries out searches on Russian instructions.

**16. Categories of prisoners**

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A division of prisoners into categories for the purpose of correctional labour is not known [redacted]. The prisoners are not employed except those who are essentially needed for the upkeep of the camp, such as a limited number of bakers, joiners, cooks or similar. No privileged groups of prisoners are known [redacted]. To a certain extent as privileged inmates could be considered those who belong to the Camp Police or are 50X1-HUM employed within the camp. They receive an additional issue of food stuff. (50 gr. bread, 19 gr. butter, 5 gr. sugar).

**17. Discrimination between nationalities**

No discrimination between the nationalities in the camp was noticed [redacted]

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**18. Labour**

As mentioned under para. 16 prisoners do not perform labour except those employed inside the camp for the purpose of internal administration. Number of the employed prisoners in the camp is very limited.

**19. Food**

Daily amount of food is as follows:

Breakfast:	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre watery soup
Midday meal:	1 litre of soup
Supper:	$\frac{1}{2}$ litre soup

In addition to that: 450 gr. bread  
15 gr. sugar  
15 gr. marmalade

Food parcels are not allowed.

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There are no attempts at political education of prisoners, neither are they encouraged to study political theories.

**21. Cultural life**

The cultural life in the camp comprises: one camp theatre with a camp band accommodated in a separate hut. As the hut is small, every prisoner has a chance to be admitted to the camp theatre once in 8 weeks. There is no library and no books in the camp. Eastern Zone papers were admitted about a year ago and comprise Russian sponsored papers such as:

Tägliche Rundschau  
 Neuss Deutschland,  
 Berliner Zeitung,  
 National Zeitung,

The papers are on an average 4 - 5 weeks old. Allocation of papers is very limited and amounts up to six numbers per hut.

There was also a loudspeaker installed between two huts. They transmit the official programme from the stations Berlin and Potsdam.

**22. Medical facilities**

There is a sick bay and hospital in the camp comprising some 15 huts. A Russian doctor is in charge of the hospital. The remaining staff are German medical personnel from among the fellow prisoners.

Only serious cases are admitted to the hospital. The death rate amounts at present to approximately 10 cases per day. The reason for death is commonly, undernourishment, diarrhoea, general weakness, TB, oedema. The death rate was higher in the first years of taking over of the camp by Russians. It is estimated that over 30,000 people died in SACHSENHAUSEN since early days of 1945 until May 1949. This includes inmates of the internment camp as well.

**23. Housing conditions**

The SACHSENHAUSEN camp covers an area of 1,000 x 200 metres and is divided into two parts. The larger part is occupied by the internment camp where some 10,000 inmates are held. The smaller part constitutes the actual penal camp with 4,000 inmates. The camp, apart from the watch towers with sentries, is fenced with 2.5 cm high and 40 cm wide brick wall, followed by 2 m wide gangway for patrols and barbed wire of similar height. The barbed wire is charged with electric current. Coils of barbed wire laid out at the inside of the camp complete the fence.

Each part of the camp is additionally walled up and separate guardrooms installed. Similarly, inner camp streets and every second hut's immediate grounds are walled up. Entrances to complex of huts or sick bay are provided.

The common type of the camp accommodation are huts, wooden or stone ones, of about 50 x 7 m. Each hut accommodates at present 150 inmates. Formerly, however, up to 350 prisoners used to be accommodated in a hut. Every hut has in its central washing and toilet installations, dividing the rest of the space into two large rooms. Two entrances are provided to the hut. Inmates sleep on three storied wooden beds similar to those used in German concentration camps. There are tables and wooden benches in the middle of each room. Palliasses, sheets and pillow cases were supplied about a year ago. At the same time when newspapers were admitted to the camp. Since May 1948 the prisoners have been allowed to leave the huts for a walk within the surrounding grounds of two huts.

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Roll calls take place twice daily, in the morning and evening, and are carried out by a Russian sergeant. There are baths within the penal camp and prisoners use bathing facilities every ten days on average. Loudspeakers are installed at every second hut. They are used for transmission of official programmes only.

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Location of School

4. The Lehrerbildungsanstalt is situated in COTTBUS in the Seelauerstrasse No 37, in a former school run by the Nazis. [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] this is now the only LBA in Land Brandenburg, the other two 50X1-HUM  
at TEMPLIN and LUDWIGSFELDE/Berlin having been recently disbanded.

5. All students attending the Neulehrer courses receive the sum of 70 OM per month, those who are SED and FDJ members can receive an extra allowance on application, how much extra they receive is not known [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] These allowances are paid by the State and not from party fund 50X1-HUM

6. All unmarried men must live in the school building, where they also eat. For living accommodation and food 54 Marks per month is deducted from the 70 Mark allowance. This leaves only 16 Marks per month for books (which are not supplied) and other living expenses. This sum is of course completely inadequate and [redacted] this is arranged intentionally 50X1-HUM  
to induce non party members to join the SED and thereby gain the extra allowance. Living conditions in the school are bad - as many as 16 men live in an ordinary sized room furnished only with double tiered beds and a small table.

7. Female students at present live in private billets in the town but a wing for them is under construction.

8. No direct pressure is laid on non-party students to join the SED but an SED member has a much better chance of passing his examinations. It is in fact almost certain that an SED member will be allowed to pass even though he is stupid. On the other hand non-party members have been known to be failed simply because they were suspected of being anti SED.

9. During each week, political meetings are held in the evenings, an attendance book has to be signed at these meetings and anyone whose name is missing from the record too often is called to the Director of the school and asked to explain his political indifference. 50X1-HUM



11. The course for Neulehrer used to last 11 months but owing to the shortage of teachers in the Russian Zone it has recently been shortened to nine months.

12. The school has ten permanent teachers who are called "Dozenten", there are four other teachers who come from Oberschulen in COTTBUS to lecture on specialised subjects.

Personalities of the LBA

(a) Direktor der LBA

(SCHILLER fnu) 285  
Was a teacher in Silesia before the war.  
Spent several years in KZ during war.  
Joined KPD in 1945. A 100% communist.

(b) Political Lecturer

(KRUEGER fnu.)  
[redacted] Member of the SED  
Kreisvorstand COTTBUS.  
[redacted]

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(c) German and Russian literature

(Erl. Ingrid SCHULZ)

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[Redacted]

(d) German Literature and language

(FIEDLER fnu.)

[Redacted]

(e) Mathematics and Pedagogue

(FIEDLER fnu.)

[Redacted]

(f) Drawing and Cultural history

(Erich SCHULZ)

[Redacted]

(g) Music and History of Music

(Erl. ROSE fnu.)

[Redacted]

The other lecturers are not known by name

[Redacted]

14. In Oct 1949, a certain (Professor OHRBACH fnu) came to the school for a few weeks and lectured on Psychology. This professor had come from [redacted] from where he had left as he did not agree with western politics. He further said that he had been offered posts in [redacted] but preferred to join the democratic forces of the East. Subject states that OHRBACH travels all over the ROZ lecturing at schools and universities.

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Syllabus of Course

- 15. (a) General Education. Elementary German grammar and language, mathematics. At the beginning of the course 24 hours per week are spent on this. Later the number of hours on this subject are cut down as students leave the elementary stage.
- (b) Russian Literature. Dealing with the works of STALIN, PUSHKIN, DOSTOJEWSKI and GORKI. This is almost 100% political. Two hours per week are spent on this subject.
- (c) German Literature. Once again the accent is laid on those German writers with left wing political views. Gerhard HAUPTMANN, Theodor von TANNE and Dedlew von LILLENKRON were the most favoured writers on whose works lectures were based. GOETTER, SCHILLER and others were skipped over very lightly and quickly. Two hours per week were allotted to this subject.

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- (d) History (European). In actual fact, a history of every revolution in Europe, up to and including the revolution in Greece in 1945. Accent always laid on the proletariat freeing themselves by revolution from their Capitalist masters. The history books used were translated into German from the Russian history books written and compiled by a communist historian called MICHURIN. Two or three hours per week.
- (e) Psychology. The psychology of the individual. No politics introduced to this subject. Three hours per week.
- (f) Music. The history of music and of the musical instrument. German and Russian composers discussed and lectured on. No politics introduced. One hour per week for this subject.
- (g) Politics. Usual communist stuff. Marxism, Stalinism, history of the Russian communist party, anti Anglo-American propaganda etc. etc. Open discussions were also held on topical political questions e.g. the Oder-Neisse line, the victory of the communists in China. The students did not dare to express their honest opinions during these discussions. Two periods per week of two hours each were given up to politics.
- (h) Pedagogics. German Pedagogues PESTACOZI, SALZMANN and DISTERWEG lectured upon during first two months of course. Since then only Russian Pedagogues discussed with accent on LYSENKO's theories. Strong political flavour introduced in this subject. Two some-times three hours per week.
- (i) Practical Teaching. Once per week, class members were given a class to lecture to in several of the primary schools in COTTBUS. The subject of the lecture which they had to deliver was given to them on the previous day in order that they should have time to prepare.

#### 16. Visits of Russian Officers to Course

From time to time, the Neulehrer courses were visited by Russian officers from the Kreis Kommando COTTBUS. These officers used to sit in the class during a lecture and listen. They very often "sat in" to lectures on Russian literature and Politics.

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18. On passing this examination, students are sent to various primary schools in the Russian Zone where they teach for two years. During this period they receive only 85% of the fully fledged teacher's salary. At the end of two years a further examination must be passed if the given teacher wishes to qualify for the full pay scale and also if he or she to teach at higher schools.

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- a) VP Schule PRENZLAU - including original training documents (Introduction to Artillery training; introduction to Signals training and Recce training etc.), certain daily training details and various other original documents.

1. Designation

[redacted] this school was originally designated a 'Hoehere Polizei Schule' but then called only 'Volkspolizeischule PRENZLAU'.

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2. Type of school and duration of Course

Pupils have been led to understand that on termination of the course in April 1949 most of them will leave the school as police officers.

3. Strength and Organisation

[redacted] the total number of policemen at the school must be around the 1,100 figure. [redacted] there are now ten (10) 'Kompanien' although the tenth was just being filled up. Each 'Kompanie' has an establishment for 107 policemen, this figure being made up as follows:-

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- |                         |   |   |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 7 - Permanent staff     | - | Kompanieführer (Oberrat)<br>Kompanie PK (Rat)<br>4 Zugführer (Oberkommissar)<br>Kompanieschreiber (Meister) |
| 100 - Pupils who supply | - | Innendienstleiter<br>Fourrier<br>Zug PK men<br>Gruppenführer  |

4. Armament - reported arrival of Artillery

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[redacted] there must have been about 15 machine guns (MG ?); 150 tommy guns (MP 42) and about 500 carbines (98 K). [redacted] about the middle of October 2Mortars arrived [redacted] these were Granatwerfer 8 cm.

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5. [redacted] on 7th October 1949 artillery piccos were delivered at the school [redacted]

[redacted] for about three weeks before these artillery pieces arrived the garages where they are now stored had been declared an out-of-bounds area.

6. Training

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7. [redacted] the training is divided into ten (10) main subjects and these are known under a constant number designation (Roman figures). The various branches of each subject are determined each week by a code which changes weekly, and as instructions come from a higher level as to what subjects and how many hours of each are to be dealt with. [redacted] it was therefore, impossible for anyone at company level to know what subjects were going to be dealt with two weeks ahead.

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8. [redacted] certain of the Roman figures stood for the following detailed main subjects:-

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- I - Political indoctrination  
 II - Field craft, general infantry training with weapons  
 III - Weapons other than hand-fire weapons  
 IV - Weapon training and shooting practice  
 V - General military training without weapons  
 VI - Sport as adapted to suit military needs 50X1-HUM  
 VII - Medical instruction 50X1-HUM  
 IX - Instruction on conduct and discipline  
 X - General school subjects including Russian language
9. As regards Signals training [redacted] 'Kompanie' has had only a total of three periods each of two hours and that has been only theoretical work. [redacted] more periods will be allotted to this subject when the weather is too bad for the pupils to do outside field training.
10. As regards training on mortars, [redacted] only one 50X1-HUM 'Kompanie' which has been especially chosen as a mortar company has had any training, theoretical or otherwise, on this weapon. 50X1-HUM
11. [redacted] Artillery training began only about the middle of November 1949 but that this has been intensified training and the subject has been taught almost every day, and that about three hours a day has been allotted to it. He understands that this training is being given in every company with the possible exception of one company which, he understands, is to specialise in engineers training. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
12. Daily training timings do not differ from the usual Bereitschaften/Schulen timings and the subject detailed above are all taught within the period 0800 to 1730 hours with a two hours midday break. [redacted] the evening individual study has, since about the middle of November 1949, given way to the writing of political essays and cinema shows (school now has its own cinema). 50X1-HUM
13. [redacted] special weekly instruction is held for the officers, Zugführer and Gruppenführer, and this is partly confirmed by some of the attached documents. Officers normally have their instruction on Fridays from 1400 - 1730 hours, which is after their weekly conference with the school chief on Friday mornings. Zugführer normally have their instruction on Wednesdays from 1400 - 1730 hours which consists mainly of field craft training and is given by Oberkommissar HASENBEIN. Gruppenführer normally had their instruction on Thursdays from 1400 - 1730 hours which consisted mainly of field craft training and was given by Oberkommissar HASENBEIN. [redacted] the training for Gruppenführer stopped after the school started running fortnightly courses for Gruppenführer. 50X1-HUM
14. In November 1949 the school began running N.C.O. course (Gruppenführer-lehrgaenge) and these were conducted by Oberkommissar GEISLER who was normally a 'Kompanieführer'. The second course was still running at 10th December 1949, the first one had lasted 15 days and the second one was understood to last for 17 days. Each course had been attended by three 'Unterführer' from each Kompanie. [redacted] all the pupils on these courses were new recruits who had joined the police only after the opening of the school 50X1-HUM PRENZLAU. 50X1-HUM
15. [redacted] special weekly evening political indoctrination course are run by Kommissar LUX and Kommissar WREDE for Zugführer and other members of the permanent staff who cannot attend the political indoctrination periods during the normal training hours.
16. Xmas and New Year Leave 50X1-HUM  
 [redacted] 50% of the pupils were leaving the school from the 11th to the 14th December 1949 for leave over the Christmas period and [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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they had to be back at the school by 2400 hours on the 27th December so that the other 50% could leave on the 28th December for leave over the New Year period.

17. Evening leave 50X1-HUM

Evenings for leave are the normal ones throughout the Zone and are Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays. [redacted] pupils are granted this evening leave on the basis of their progress in the training, but each pupil normally gets out once per week although it is not uncommon that a pupil who has misbehaved, or who has shown no interest in the training has not been allowed out once in a period of say four weeks. Recently a scheme has been introduced whereby two pupils from each Kompanie are allowed out of barracks daily and during the training period.

18. Vehicles

[redacted] the school has at present only a total of: 50X1-HUM  
[redacted] 5 cars; 3 motor cycles  
[redacted] the initial target figure for vehicles is  
[redacted] one car and one motor cycle per Kompanie.

19. Kompanie reporting system 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the company clerk has to make eight various daily returns of strengths:

- Strength return for the Personalabteilung
  - " " " Schulleiter (Inspekteur)
  - " " " Kompanieführer
  - " " " Offizier von Dienst (Kompanie) 50X1-HUM
  - " " " ration purposes for the Intendantur
  - " " of sick personnel for the Krankenrevier
  - " " of personnel on leave for the Personalabteilung
- Daily report for the previous day of pupils who attended training and who could not attend training for the Lehr-u. Ausbildungsabteilung.

20. Russian control officer 50X1-HUM

[redacted] the presence of a Russian officer who wears Volkspolizei Inspekteur's uniform exclusively. [redacted]

21. German personalities 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

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- (a) ~~(SCHILKE)~~ rank, Inspekteur; status, Schulleiter; [redacted]
- (b) ~~(EISENBECHER)~~ rank, Kommandeur; status, stellv Schulleiter/Offizier PK; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- (c) ~~(BAUMANN)~~ rank, Kommandeur; status, S.-Leiter der taktischen Ausbildungsabt.; [redacted]
- (d) ~~(MAY)~~ rank, Oberrat; status, Leiter der Personalabt.; [redacted]
- (e) ~~(FIEDLER)~~ rank, Oberrat; status, Leiter der Lehr- u. Ausbildungsabt.; [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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**SECRET**

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- (f) SUESSMILCH
- (g) KUNISCH
- (h) KOLL
- (i) GROMOTKA
- (j) WALTER
- (k) WINKLER
- (l) URBAN
- (m) WITT
- (n) HASENBEIN
- (o) GAEDECKE
- (p) BRILKE
- (q) DOMBROWSKI
- (r) GEISLER
- (s) KULLBRODT
- (t) WICHMANN
- (u) DAMASCHKE
- (v) WOLF
- (w) WARMBRUNN
- (x) ROTHER
- (z) MASUCH
- (aa) SCHULZ
- (bb) ZECK
- (cc) WOLTHE
- (dd) LUX
- (ee) HENNE
- (ff) WRENDE
- (gg) BIRKE
- (hh) LINCE
- (ii) FRYER
- (jj) BERNHAGEN
- (kk) HILLSBERG
- (ll) BRYER
- (mm) EHLER
- (nn) WENDE
- (oo) ZECKSER

**CONTROL - U S OFFICIALS ONLY** **SECRET** 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberrat; status, S.E.D. chief organizer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberrat; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberrat; status, Intendant; 50X1-HUM

rank, Rat; status, Politlehrer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Rat; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, official in Personalabt; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, F.D.L. Leiter; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, Taktiklehrer der Lehr- u. Ausbildungsabt.; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, Taktiklehrer der Lehr- u. Ausbildungsabt.; 50X1-HUM

rank, Oberkommissar; status, U/Führer Lehrgang-leiter. 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Waffenmeister; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, official with Intendantur; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Zugführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanie PK; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanie PK; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Bauoffizier; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, S.E.D. official; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Politlehrer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanie PK; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Politlehrer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Leiter der Finanzabt; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Leiter des Sanitäts-wesens; 50X1-HUM

rank, Kommissar; status, Kompanieführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Meister; status, Politlehrer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Meister; status, Zugführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, Meister; status, Verpflegungsmeister; 50X1-HUM

rank, H/Wm; status, Zugführer; 50X1-HUM

rank, H/Wm; status, Zugführer; 50X1-HUM

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SECRET 50X1-HUM

- (pp) KROLL - rank, H/Wm; status, Zugführer; [redacted]
- (qq) KRAUSE - rank, H/Wm; status, Tresorverwalter; [redacted]
- (rr) OLTERS DORF - rank, H/Wm; status, Zugführer; [redacted]
- (ss) HENKEL - rank, H/Wm; status, Kraftfahrzeugeinsatzleiter [redacted] L." 50X1-HUM
- (tt) FREUDENBERG - rank, H/Wm; status, Hauptfourrier; [redacted] 50X1-HUM
- (uu) STAHL - rank, H/Wm; status, Leiter der Telefonzentrale; [redacted] 50X1-HUM



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